effects of "the plan of pacification"—"the adjustment"—"the settlement." There can be no better evidence than States' evidence—the voluntary confession of accessories before the fact. If we required any justification for our previous and present course, in regard to that "plan," we confusion which prevailed to the duties of the chair, I approach it on this occasion with great doubts as to my success in presiding over so large an assembly.

A delegate cried out in a loud voice, "We can't hear a word;" and "order," "order," resounded throughout the spacious hall.

A crowd of spectators at this point began to crowd into the galleries, thus increasing the confusion which prevailed the can't hear a word;" and "order," "order," resounded throughout the spacious hall.

A crowd of spectators at this point began to crowd into the galleries, thus increasing the confusion which prevailed the duties of the chair, I approach it on this occasion with great doubts as to my success in presiding over so large an assembly.

A delegate cried out in a loud voice, "We can't hear a word;" and "order," "order," resounded throughout the spacious hall.

A crowd of spectators at this point began to crowd into the galleries, thus increasing the confusion which prevailed the duties of the chair, I approach it on this occasion with great doubts as to my success in presiding over so large an assembly.

A delegate cried out in a loud voice, "We can't hear a word;" and "order," "order," resounded throughout the spacious hall.

A crowd of spectators at this point began to confusion which prevailed the duties of the chair, I approach it on this occasion with great doubts as to my success in presiding over so large an assembly. would find it in this death-bed confession. But the facts and events have justified and will jus-

Thus speaks the Union ;

"In the absence of all excitement in regard to the old points of difference between the two great parties, a brief examination of the main issue before the country, and an inquiry into the relations which those parties respectively bear towards it, would not seem at the present

bear towards it, would not seem at the present moment inappropriate or ill timed.

"Strive to conceal it as we may—flatter ourselves as we are inclined to do, that all is peace and tranquility, and that the noble and beneficent institutions we enjoy are established upon a foundation that cannot be overthrown—it cannot be denied that danger has existed, does exist and will continue to arrive as a long or the second of the continue to arrive as a long or the second of the continue to arrive as a long or the second of the continue to a river as a long or the second of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as a long of the continue to a river as not be denied that danger has existed, does exist, and will continue to exist, as long as the elements out of which it grows are permitted to combine with our political action, and enter into the composition of the public sentiment which it produces.

"Gradually and slowly, but steadily and surely,

the great question of the day has for years been increasing in importance, until it has at length concentrated the interest and riveted the attention of the whole people of the United States upon one particular point of issue, upon the decision of which depend not only their peace, prosperity and happiness, but their very existence as a nation. We are not, it is true, called upon as yet peremptorily to reply to the query, Shall there be peace or war?—shall the feet there be peace or war?—shall the integrity of the Union be preserved or its bonds at once be severed, and civil strife and internecine slaughter pared as yet for a resort to the 'ultima ratio' of republies as well as kings; they are not yet ready to draw the sword or point the gun upon the defenders of the Union and the Constitution. But the question before us is preliminated and necessarily so to the warmest thanks of the whole Convention, for the kind, hospitable and complete arrangements they had made for the Convention. [Applause.] Mr. McRAE concluded by moving to lay the motion on the table.

The member from C tion. But the question before us is preliminary, and necessarily so, to the last terrible demand

and necessarily so, to the last terrible demand which fanaticism threatens to make upon patriotism; and upon the nature of the answer given to that question depends whether that demand will ever be made, and one portion of the confederacy be compelled to surrender its rights or stand to its arms.

"It is unnecessary for us at this time to do more than merely allude to the alarming progress of anti-slavery sentiment in the North. To adduce facts in proof of its prevalence, or to use arguments for the purpose of showing the dangerous character of its prevalence, or to use arguments for the purpose of showing the dangerous character of its prevalence, or to use arguments for the shoutings are borne to use on every Northern breeze." * * * * *

"Anti-slavery agitation is to be continued—continued, too, in defisnce of each one and all of the interests of the country, in opposition to sentiment political or purely patriotic—carried on and carried out without regard to consequences, between momentument of the last terrible demand which fanaticism threatens to make upon patriot; said: "So far as that, I don't cast any reflection on the committee of arrangements. So far from that, the committee are entitled to the thanks of the Convention for their admirable arrangements. I am for paying a just tribute of gratitude for their services.

It was said the room was too large; and hence the difficulty."

The motion to all the Convention for their admirable arrangements. I am for paying a just tribute of gratitude for their services.

It was said the room was too large; and hence the difficulty."

The motion to lay on the table was then car-ied with enthusiasm.

This matter was closed by an announcement that after the adjournment the platform would be removed to the centre of the Convention for their cast any reflection on the committee or or that, if ecommittee are entitled to the thanks of the Convention for their services.

It was said the room was too large; and hence the difficulty."

The motion to lay on the table was the

and carried out without regard to consequences however momentous—or results, however appal ling. Mark, too, the extent to which the designs thus announced are made to reach. Anti-slavery agitation is no longer to be confined to purposes ruling out the admission of more slave States to the Union, and abolishing slavery in the Dis-trict of Columbia. The termination of its exist ence in the country is the end now simed atan end which no sane man can contemplate with-

out being conscious that it would be the end of the Constitution—the end of the republic. This, then, is the issue. Shall agitation for such an end be permitted—shall anti-slavery agitation in any shape be any longer tolerated? For to the same result it would lead, no matter what the professed purpose of those who com mence it or continue it. One would suppose that to such a question the American people would find no difficulty in returning a speedy and decided answer.

Critical, indeed, must be the crisis-overwhelming the evidences of this feeling-when the organ pipes such a strain, after its antece dents and protracted denunciation of this paper for sternly and unwaveringly declaring the same truth when it was not so popular or so prudent to do so as now, when it can neither be disguised nor denied. Why, then, persist in the repetition of the stale slang of the "finality" of s series of measures of pacification, which have resulted in such peace as that one of its chief organs so pathetically pictures. It has " striven to conceal" this fact too long-it has "flattered" itself and the North too long that "all is peace and tranquility"-and its penitence now is almost too late, unless the merciful spirit of the old creed be extended towards it, as in the case of the old sinner, when

" Betwixt the stirrup and the ground, Mercy he sought and mercy found."

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE REVENUE LAWS -The United States Supreme Court, just previous to its recent adjournment, decided that the 58th and 59th sections of the act of the 2d March, 1799, as regards rates of tare and allowance for leakage, are not in force under the tariff act of 1846. The National Intelligencer says:

"Under this decision, in future, no allowance beyond actual tare can be made in estimating the quantity subject to duty of any weighable article, and the allowance of two per cent on liquida for prospective leakage will also be disallowed, but any leakage during the voyage of importation will still be subject to deduction from the dutiable value.

dutisble value.

"The same decision also declares that the construction put by the Treasury Department upon the revenue laws, as regards the imposition of duty, is binding until reversed by judicial proceedings; and that no claim can be made for a return of duties under such treasury construction unless the parties, at the time of entry, made a protest specially stating the ground of objec-

PRESIDENTIAL.—Democratic National Con-

confusion which prevailed.

There were many voices—"Read the resolution." "It should be read from the middle of the room!" "Go on!" Read, read!" "Order, you as fellow Democrats, emb riked in the great

The secretary read as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on organiza-tion be instructed to report rules for the government of this Convention."

Cries of "Louder!" "Louder!" "Let the Secretary take a place in the centre of the

The chairman remarked that it was a simple one for the government of the Convention.

Renewed voices—"We can't hear—it is ut

terly impossible!"
The resolution was finally adopted, not half the Convention seeming to understand its pur A motion was here made to adjourn until to

morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Deafening and tremendous was the negative sound, which was followed by hearty and long prolonged laughter. So dense was the crowd of delegates that it

was next to impossible to send a messenger to ascertain the names of all the speakers. A member from Connecticut moved the appointment of a special committee to procure another room for the meeting of the Convention.

A voice : "You could not get a finer room." Mr. McRAE, of North Carolina, resisted the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut, stating that the motion was in its character a reflection upon the committee of arrangements and the citizens of Baltimore, whereas they had entitled themselves to the warmest thanks of the whole Convention, for the kind, hospitable

explain, the motion was withdrawn, and he said: "So far as that, I don't east any reflection

cessary to act upon the rules.

Voices: "The resolution was adopted." "It

was carried."

Mr. WISE then requested the committee to retire, and said they would report back almost

And the committee on credentials likewise retired. After a short interval, JACOB THOMPSON

returned with the committee on organization, and submitted the following report:

"Good for him." PRESIDENT:

Hon, JOHN W. DAVIS, Indiana. VICE PRESIDENTS:

John Irwin, Alabama. Samuel C. Roane, Arkansas. Henry A. Lyons, California. James T. Pratt, Connecticut Charles Wright, Delaware. John Branch, Florida. Joseph Day, Georgia. James B. Foley, Louisiana. Dr. Charles Johnson, Illinois, " George Gillespie, Iowa. Levi Tyler, Kentucky. Emilie La Sere, Lousisiana Amos W. Roberts, Maine. Edward Lloyd, Maryland. Henry H. Childs, Massachusetts. Elon Farnsworth, Michigan. John B. Nevitt, Mississippi. V. A. James, Missouri. Samuel Tilton, New Hampshire. David S. Craig, New Jersey. Zadoch Pratt, New York. Weldon N. Edwards, North Carolina Wm. Medill, Ohio. David Lynch, Pennsylvania. Welcome B. Sayles, Rhode Island. Cave Johnson, Tennessee. Ashbel Smith, Texas. David A. Smallie, Vermont. Charles Yancey, Virginia. Wilson Dewey, Wisconsin.

SECRETARIES. Edmund C. West, New York. S. C. Bovatt, Tennessee. E. Barksdale, Mississippi. Wm, Stewart, Indiana. Patrick Crittenden, Connecticut, Wm. A. Hocker, Illinois. Edward B. Barlett, Kentucky. Lucius Y. Lusk, Louisiana. Samuel H. Ayre, New Hampshire. Oliver S. Dewey, North Carolina. Samuel D. Patterson, Pennsylvania. C. Pryor, Virginia. David Noggle, Wisconsin.

KULES. Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives, as far as applicable for the gov-ernment of the convention, be adopted as the

rules of this convention. Resolved, That two thirds of the whole number of votes given, shall be necessary to a nom-ination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States by this conven-

Resolved, That in voting upon any question which may arise in the proceedings of this convention, the vote shall be taken by States, at the request of any one State, each State to be en titled to the number of votes to which each State vention, Baltimore, June 1. is entitled in the next electoral college, without Whig National Convention, Baltimore, "16, regard to the number of delegates in atten-Baltimore, "16, regard to the number of delegates in attendance—the manner in which said vote is to be cast to be decided by the delegation of each State by itself.

ance. May I not say I ask for the exercise of a higher and purer Christian virtue, called "for-giveness," not only towards the chair but to-wards one another? I ask also, and contract cause of Democracy, to remember that obligations rest upon you as a party to promote har-meny, conciliation and compromise—every thing for principle, nothing for men. I again thank you, gentlemen. [Renewed applause suc-

same committee will wait upon the Vice Presidents and conduct them to their places.

JACOB THOMPSON, said: "The Vice President and that a rigid and faithful enforcement of the

A motion was made to lay that upon the ta-

THE CHARGE MELE PHELL OF		
result, viz:	Ayes.	Nays.
Maine,	8	-
New Hampshire,	5	-
Vermont,	5	
Massachusetts,	13	
Rhode Island,	4	=
Connecticut,	6	-
New York,	31	3
New Jersey,	7	11
Pennsylvania,	27	-
Dele ware,	3	
Maryland,	8	-
Virginia,	15	_
North Carolina,	10	
S. C. (Gen. Comman	der) 1	
Georgia,	10	_
Alabama,	9	-
Mississippi,	7	-
Louisiana,	6	- 10
Ohio,	11	10
Kentucky,	12	
Tennessee,	12	
Indiana,	13	-
Illinois,	11	_
Missouri,	9	_
Arkansas,	4	_
Michigan,	6	_
Florida,	3	1
Texas,	4	
lowa,	4	
Wisconsin,	5	
California,	5 4	_
		_

As the votes were announced, elspping of hands and stamping of feet succeeded, shaking the building to its foundations. Much merriment was occasioned when Gen-eral Commander (we believe) cast his one vote

The vote for South Carolina was afterwards said to be a joke, there being no one present from that State, though General Commander is

in the city.

The PRESIDNET stated the result—yeas two hundred and seventy-three, nays thirteen. There was renewed demonstrations of joy.

A motion was made and carried that a committee of five be appointed to act, in conjunction

with the committee of arrangements, with a and, in pursuance of the resolution, the President appointed Messrs. Hallet, Van Dyke, Sayles, Pratt, and Welch, of Pennsylvania. The Convention, at seven o'clock, adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1852. The Convention was called to order at 10 clock by the President Dr. PLUMER, a minister of the Presbyte

with spectators. They have great difficulty in seating members. At 11 o'clock the entire delegations from four States were not in the

Order was finally obtained; when Mr. Bur-

ceeded.]

The PRESIDENT. If it is your pleasure, the government, so far as its power extends, to se-

It was, however, understood to be too small, and had to be enlarged to accommodate the crowd. Now, I want, not a material platform, but one of principle; not a platform to suit the candidates, but one to suit the principles. [Renewed applause.]
The canditate should hold in one hand the

Constitution of our country, sacred and untouch ed; and in the other hand the flag, not of New York, North Carolina, or Florida, but the flag of

form, and we must triumph.

If the resolution should be adopted, we can appoint the committee in the afternoon.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Indian, said he had been

adopted. His impression was the whole subject had been laid upon the table for the present, and that the resolution which he had submitted had reference only to the appointment of a Demo-had reference only to the paritimentary and that the resolution which he had submitted had reference only to the appointment of a Demo-had reference only to the paritimentary applicant and that the resolution which he had submitted had reference only to the appointment of a Demo-had reference only to the appointment of a rian church, offered up a prayer.

"The immense hall was crowded to suffocation cratic general committee.

The resolution of Mr. BURROWs, and the pend- to com-

the Scott papers will no doubt strike was renewed appliance.]
We go for the rights of the Union and the nnion of the States.

If we nominate any other candidate, we are gone. Let us put our candidate on this plat
and as the Scott papers will no doubt strike he would rule its introduction out of order, and large editions of it, I will render a brief explanation of the States.

If we nominate any other candidate, we are gone. Let us put our candidate on this plat
was the candidate of the Whig party—had accepted a Whig nomination for Congress. It so make a false issue before the country. It had occurred that at the time I was canvassing my dis trict for a seat in Congress, candidates were can trict for a seat in Congress, candidates were can vassing the several counties for seats in the State | the people understand very convention, to revise and amend the State consti- question which lies at the informed that a resolution offered by his col-league, (Judge Border) providing for the ap the duties of the office to which they aspired. nation of which the people do feel the liveliest league, (Judge Borden) providing for the appointment of a committee on resolutions had been adopted, and that the motion providing for the appointment of the committee by the dele emancipation of the slaves in Kentucky arose.

This discussion brought forth intense feeling;

This discussion brought forth intense feeling;

This discussion brought forth intense feeling;

They are All that was necessary was to take that resolution from the table, and during the recess the delegations could consult and report at the after-slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery ticket, and a union of Whigs and Democrats on a probability of the character he has slavery to the character he All that was necessary was to take the first lution from the table, and during the recess the delegations could consult and report at the afterson soon session the names of the persons to compose the committee. In the meantime resolutions which gentlemen may desire to offer can be referred to that committee.

Mr. BORDEN replied that his colleague was Mr. BORDEN replied that his colleague was sented in Congress in eighteen years by a Demogration. It is a parliamentarian, and the earned in a long public life, conspired to invest the extraordinary decision which he made on that occasion, with a solemn importance—when local question, independent of the general party organization. My district contained a very small of the opponents of the principle of my resolution. I saw the dangerous position; I saw the dangerous position is sented in Congress in eighteen years by a Demolaboring under a misapprehension. No motion to appoint a committee on resolutions had been crat. My competitor wanted to take the chances covered by the panoply of high parliamentary cratic general committee. It was true, that the time for the appointment of the committee had been postponed until to-morrow.

The facility with which such a view could be

ompacts of the federal Constitution, regard it as a primary duty to abide by the series of it time; but merely presented to lie over for the present, and take it up for consideration at a further time.

The resolution, with the pending amendments, was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. BCRDEN, of Indiana, offered a resolution, the accountance of the pending amendments, as a further time, as a primary duty to abide by the series of it time; but merely presented to lie over for the present, and take it up for consideration at a further time.

The resolution, with the pending amendments, was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. BCRDEN, of Indiana, offered a resolution, the accountance of the Englitive slave law, being a standard to the requirements of the Demoaratic general committee. The resolution is an accordance to the requirements of the Demoaratic general committee. The resolution is an accordance to the requirements of the Demoaratic general committee. The resolution is was adopted.

Mr. CHARLICK trusted that the States would not be called until the afternoon session.

Mr. BRADLEY, of lowa, after saying that it would be wrong to appoint the committee until after the committee on credentials shall have the constitution of the delegations were not shall ever be in time; but merely presented to lie over for the present, and the filter of the exception of the proceedings of the time; but merely presented to lie over for the present, and the filter of the same than the cliency, the has attempted to ridical my course on the case of the measures known as the each of the case of the constitution, treat the cliency, the has attempted to ridical my course on the case of the case

SOUTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURNSDAY, JUNE 3, 1832.

"Opposite before the causary."
(Line the continue of the present the position of the above the continue of the continue of the present the position of the above the continue of the present the position of the continue of the present the position of the above the continue of the present the position of the above the continue of the present the position of the above the continue of the present the position of the above the continue of the present the position of the above the continue of the present the position of the present the position of the above the continue of the present the position of the above the continue of the present the position of the above the continue of the present the position of the present the

possible to find them out; there are so many of them."—[Laughter.]

Amid much confusion the Vice Presidents wended their way through the dense crowd, and at last got snugly sealed upon the platform.

F. CREIGHTON moved a reconsideration of the republic.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table and be printed.

This was received with enthusiasm, and ordered to the occurrences attending the passage of that resolution; to it, as a principle adopted, myself?

Mr. MARSHALL. Since that paper had advocated General Scott, I think it has taken a liking to the gentleman. [Laughter.] There exists a correspondence between that same paper and one who I learn sits in office at the desks of the republic.

This was received with enthusiasm, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. A. V. Book and the mout; there are so many of the many of the reclamation of fugitives from labor, is indispensably necessary to the perpetuity of fice Union; that all attempts to impair its efficiety or weaken its guaranties be discountenanced and resisted by every well-wisher of the republic.

This was received with enthusiasm, and ordered to prejudice me in the eves of their nublic devicement of this session for the basis of association and organization among Whig members of Congress; to the presence of gentlemen and liking to the gentleman and wocated General Scott, I think it has taken a liking to the gentleman and one who I learn sits in office at the desks of the Treasury Department—a correspondence to the occurrences attending the passage of that resolution; to it, as a principle adopted, according to my understanding, at the common of the wocated General Scott, I think it has taken a liking to the gentleman and organization among Whig members of Congress; to the presence of gentlemen and one who I learn sits in office at the desks of the Treasury Department—a correspondence to the occurrences attending the common of the treatment of this session for the tentum of the common of the treatment of the common of the treatment of my constituency; which asperses my motives, and fal-ifies my public course. I take this occasion to state, that while I have not noticed and do not mean to notice the letter writers who dered to lie on the table and be printed.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion was made to lay that upon the table.

A motion of the gen-leman from Arkansas [Mr. Burnows] that the table and be printed.

A motion of the gen-leman from Arkansas [Mr. Burnows] that the table and be printed.

A motion of the gen-leman from Arkansas [Mr. Burnows] that the table and the principle essential to Whig organization.

I spoke of test votes, which asboutely to the selection to state, that while I have not noticed and to not can be table and to notice the letter writers who the notion to state that while I have not noticed and to not can be table and to notice the letter writers who the notion to make a special that the resolution to confirm their view, and of my own idea that it is do not mean to notice the letter writers who the nation that the seemed to the one of material plation paper in the District of the gentleman from Ohio. [Mr. the District of the gentleman from Ohio. [Mr. the principle of such as principle and the principle of the resolution to the desure of Obsego," and the but dropes the "S" and writes to the Louisvil that mine enemy would write a book!" Sir, if they who assail my positions and meditate my overthrow will just add to the speech of the honorable member the Abolition letters which are written to my district against me from the lacks of the Teacure Deserted to a national Whig organization. It was at the termination of this discussion that the president of the caucus first intimated he would decide the resolution, if offered, to be out of order. Then the honorable member the Abolition letters which are written to my district against me from the desks of the Treasury Department, I promise them all that my constituency shall put an indorse desate that night, or afterwards, on the principle; the whole Northern opposition, railying to the support of the chair, presented their front immediately on the question of order, and availed themselves of the active support of my colleague and others, who, as they

n out of order, and

The resolution of Mr. Burrows, and the pending amendments, were then taken up.

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, said it was im
I would not agree to canvass for a Congression

The resolution of Mr. Burrows, and the pending amendments, were then taken up.

I would not agree to canvass for a Congression

The resolution of Mr. Burrows, and the pending amendments, were then taken up.

I would not agree to canvass for a Congression

The resolution of Mr. Burrows, and the pending amendments white with which such a wind there existed an intention anywhere to betray the South—I do not intend to asperse the mo-

convention would agree to have them printed and made the special order for to-morrow at 11 to seats are settled.

The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of one hundred and sixty-six to one hundred and port the resolutions from the centre of the room, deeming them second in importance to the Union itself.

It has not been mentioned heretofore, yet it is most worthy of observation and remembrance, that the opposition to my resolution was first ported. A majority reporting against Mr. Rantout. The committee on credentials then reported. A majority reporting against Mr. Rantout. The whole the debate in the first cancular. After some of the debate in the first cancular. After some of the debate in the first cancular. After some of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people, or any part there of the debate in the first cancular. After some of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people, or any part there of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people, or any part there of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people, or any part there of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people of the cancular and could not bind the people or any part there of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people or any part there of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people or any part there of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people or any part there of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people or any part there of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people or any part there of the debate in the first cancular and could not bind the people of the cancular and could not bind the people of the cancular and could not be the provided and sixty six to one hundred and si deeming them second in importance to the Union itself.

A delegate suggested that this subject should be disposed of before the Convention shall be called upon to select their candidate for the Presidency.

The Convention then ordered the resolutions and cast the vote of the State jointy. [Great excitement.] Reports were laid on the table and be printed; and then refused to make them the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. CHARLOCK, of New York, offered the following, viz:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government, so far as its power extends, to secure to each section of the confederacy the undisturbed enjoyment of its constitutional rights; and that a rigid and faithful enforcement of the act passed on the 18th of September, A. D.

league, however, negs the whole question in inspeech; for he says:

"Had the honorable gentleman offered a resolution of re-indorsement, before or after Mr.
STANLY's, and not as an amendment thereto, I
would have voted for it; for I thought the members of that caucus might consider and adopt such a resolution as expressive of their own views, and without any reference to the national convention."

Without arguing the power or rights of a caucus any further, I reply, that had the gentle-man looked at my resolution as it was offered, he would have seen that it only professes to ex-press "our own views," and without in the slightpress "our own views," and without in the slight-est manner attempting to refer to the determi-nations of the national convention, except so far as to indicate how far "our own views" will bind us to the result. If, as members of Con-gress and gentlemen, we could not pass the reso-lution I offered as "expressive of our own views," how can the delegates to a national convention pass resolutions "expressive of their views?" Why may not some Mr. Mangum, in the chair of Why may not some Mr. Mangum, in the chair of that convention, tell those delegates that it is against the usage of the Whig party to adopt a platform of principles, and that precedent establishes the parliamentary law which merely requires the candidate nominated to write a letter stating his views and purposes? It is said, "Coming even's cast their shadows before," and God knows how long it may be before we shall have the precedent of the 20th of April pleaded upon a more extended and more seven. pleaded upon a more extended and more popular theatre! Al. eady the idea has been advanced far theatre! Al. eady the lidea has been advanced that there will be no propriety, necessity, or prudence, in passing a resolution indorsing the "finality of the compromise" through the Whig National Convention as a part of the Whig plat-

form.

How easy the transition from such a positio to the ruling of a resolution to be out of order which establishes the supposed platform, as be-ing against usage, and the objects for which the national convention assembles! What do the delegates assemble to perform? To select can-York, North Carolina, or Florida, but the flag of the glorious Union of the States. [Deafening applause.]

I want placed upon the platform a man who can hold the Constitution in one hand and the so that we can enthusiastically rally to his support.

We want a strong man to hold the flag, steadily, firmly and manfully, and never let it fall. And thus the great principles of the great Democratic party will again triumph. [Here was renewed applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I wish merely to correct the gentleman as to the Cleveland Herald. It is a compromise paper.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I wish merely to correct the gentleman as to the Cleveland Herald. It is a compromise paper.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I wish merely to correct the gentleman as to the Cleveland Herald. It is a compromise paper.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I wish merely to correct the gentleman as to the Cleveland Herald. It is a compromise paper.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I wish merely to correct the gentleman as to the Cleveland Herald. It is a compromise paper.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I wish merely to correct the gentleman as to the Cleveland Herald. It is a compromise paper.

Mr. MARSHALL. I have never seen it, and the chairman made that extraordinary decision, the chairman made that extraordinary decision. Oh, no! which they have met, and that the people will be congressional caucus resolution. Oh, no! now a readiness to support it was at once between my position then and that of General Scott now. This charge of my colleague will now as first suggested as an original, substantive, independent proposition—for the moment the chairman made that extraordinary decision, whe heard no more opposition to the principle of the Congressional caucus resolution. Oh, no! May are readiness to support it was at once between my position then and that of General My proposition was first suggested as an original, substantive, independent proposition—for the moment the chairman made that extraordinary decision, where the chairman made that extraordinary decision, once the consideration of the meeting to the mere duty of fixing "time and place" for holding a national convention, and refused the privilege of "expressing our own views" as to tent to which we proposed to commit ourselves by that act, or the basis on which we were willing to act for the purpose with others. And my ere to endorse the doctrine of colleague stands he that chairman; and a free press, unmindful of the principles such a precedent involves, pro-nounces condemnation upon me, and asperses my motives for resisting it! I have had no motive but to assert a principle, which I solemnly assert, that I do believe is closely, nay, inseparably, identified this day with the Union of these States and the common welfare of my country-men. If the future shall exhibit the fatal consequences to flow from a failure to engrave that principle now on the administration of public affairs, and to require the popular favorite for Presidential honors not only to avow it an where and everywhere, but to yield to its mai tenance and acceptance by the old and the young, the influence—the free, bold, earnest influence of his standing and position; then, though it may be too late for beneficial purposes, or to overthrow of our federal institutions, I at least shall be able to say to the ghost of this gloriou:

"Thou canst not say I did it : never shake Thy gory locks at me.

My colleague says, however, that he would have voted for my resolution had it been offered before or after Mr. STANLY's—but not as an Order was finally obtained; when Mr. Burnows, from Arkansas, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of one from each State to report resolutions. This was laid on the table for the mittee of one from each State to designate the mittee of one from each State to designate the ment of the committee. The appointment of the committee of one from each State to report resolutions composing the Democratic National Committee. The appointment of the Democratic Plantform; and it was disagreed afternoon session.

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, said it was impossible to do any business until the committee of one from each State to report resolutions to appoint a committee of one from each State to designate the Democratic National Committee. The appointment of the Democratic Plantform; and it was disagreed to the Democratic Plantform; and it was disagreed afternoon session.

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, said it was impossible to do any business until the committee of one from each State to make their report.

After further unimportant proceedings, among which was an ineffectual motion to adjourn until 3 o'clock, in order to re-arrange the hall, the question was taken on Mr. Charklick's amendment or substitute, for in that view it was a sea as a Whig caudidate on that ground, because I could not possibly act officially on the clause I could not possibly act officially on the clause I could not possibly act officially on the clause I could not possibly act officially on the clause I which could not possibly act officially on the clause I which was an ineffectual motion to adjourn until 3 o'clock, in order to re-arrange the hall, the clause I could not possibly act officially on the clause I could not possibly and in the cause I which was an ineffectual motion to adjourn until 3 o'clock, in order to re-arrange the hall, the clause I could not possibly act officially on the clause I could not possibly act officially on the clause I could not possibly act officially on the clause I could not possibly act officially on the claus A. V. BROWN, of Tennessee, effered the folowing resolution as a substitute:

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted.

The substitute of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, effered the folfor the resolution of Mr. Burrows, was adopted. A. V. BROWN, of Tennessee, entered the 101 lowing resolution as a substitute:

That a committee of one from each State be appointed, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the Democratic party

That a committee of one from each State be appointment of a delegate from each State, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the Democratic party

That a committee of one from each State be appointment of a delegate from each State, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the Democratic party.

That a committee of one from each State be appointment of a delegate from each State, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the Democratic party.

That a committee of one from each State be appointment of a delegate from each State, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the Democratic party.

That a committee of one from each State be appointment of a delegate from each State, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the Democratic party.

That a committee of one from each State be appointment of a delegate from each State, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the Democratic party.

That a committee of one from each State be appointment of a delegate from each State, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the Democratic party.

That a committee of one from each State be appointment of a delegate from each State be discolored medium of personal prejudice.

North in the approaching canvass, as fire in the Morth in the approaching canvass, as fire in the discolored medium of personal prejudice.

As to the committee of one from each State be discolored medium of personal prejudice.

North in the approaching canvass, as fire in the discolored medium of personal prejudice.

It is minds who will not read my reply through the discolored medium of personal prejudice.

North in the approaching canvass, as fire in the discolored medium of perso appointed, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the Democratic party shall be referred on presentation, without debate.

Mr. BURROWS said that gentlemen must be in hot haste to amend, and suggested that the proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee, for would cau-e more debate than the original resolution, which was presented by the delegation from Arkansas.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the Union, faithful now, as in times past, to the form Arkansas.

It is a primary duty to abide by the series of measures known as the compromise, and will be referred.

It is a primary duty to abide by the series of the Democratic party of the my retirement from the caucus, I shall permit them to pass to his constituency, whithout furthem to pass to his constituency, whi